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Almost Insane From Nervousness.

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Do you enjoy life, or do you sleep so poorly that you are more tired when you get up than when you go to bed? Is your appetite failing, are you getting thin, does your head ache, back ache, eyes tire easily? These are symptoms of a nervous disorder, which should be promptly treated, or failing apoplexy, mental and physical nervousness, morbid fears and loss of control will lead to insanity or mental irresponsibility. Strengthen the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine. It quickly supplies pure force and vitality to the weakened system, bringing sleep, appetite and health.

"I was almost insane with nervous trouble. Could not eat or sleep. Could see no pleasure in life; indeed, life was a burden to me, and I even prayed God to release me from it. Three doctors did all they could for me, all to no purpose. I was in despair of ever getting better when I saw the advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine. I bought a bottle, commenced taking it and wrote you for advice. I followed it carefully, taking your advice, Nervine, Restorative Tonic and Liver Pills. Those remedies were my salvation. It is now months since I stopped taking the Tonic, but I keep the Nervine in the house all the time, as it is a friend that I do not feel safe without. If any doctor could doubt the truth of this statement, let them write to me and I will do my best to drive all doubt from their minds."—Mrs. MABEL E. BROWN, La Jolla, Cal.

All druggists sell and guarantee true Malted Barley Food, Nervine, Restorative Tonic and Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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is a chronic or a blood disorder, microbes cause it. Rid yourself of these germs, and the disease goes with them. This explains why a jugful of RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER is worth more in practical results than a whole drug store of other remedies.
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WILLOWSTONE KILLY
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SCOUT FOR GEN. MILES
"THE MAN WHO NEVER LAYS DOWN HIS GUN."

With Nine Americans Held Back a Horde of Ladrões at Suriago, in Philippines, Until Help Came.

The Star last week spoke of the brave stand made at Suriago, in the Philippines, of nine Americans led by Luther S. Kelly, with only some poor shotguns and short on ammunition, against three or four score of enraged ladrões, and holding the provincial building, which they had sought for refuge, until help arrived. It was just like Kelly. He never knew what was to give up or be defeated. "Yellowstone" Kelly is not a military officer now, only a civilian holding the position of provincial treasurer of the district. In the annals of the Yellowstone region, he is one of its most conspicuous figures. If President Roosevelt had him in his company on his coming trip there, Kelly could give pointers about that section of country that no one else is able to put forth.

His Boyhood Home.
His career has been rather an unusual one. He was born at Geneva, N. Y., in 1840, being the oldest child and namesake of Luther Kelly, for many years a prominent merchant in central New York, who died when the son was but eight years of age. The youth passed through the freshman year at the Geneva Methodist College, then located in Lima, Livingston County, N. Y., an institution that was moved to Syracuse, N. Y., and has since become the Syracuse University. The life there or anywhere else did not interest him. He was only sixteen years of age, with the rather reluctant consent of his family, he, in 1855, went into the Red river country, going there soon after into the Yellowstone region. There was no devil, no danger, no excitement, as he had read or heard, or any temporary wish for the excitement and danger of the life that he was to lead that prompted his movement. He was a quiet, taciturn, self-contained boy, who, with a considerable poetic and musical element in his nature, was fond of hunting and fishing, of the woods and the solitude of forests. There is not much solitude, not many prairies and few large forests in the neighborhood of Geneva. In the very central portion of the state of New York. What there was he found, but it was all too small for him.

Many Years in the Yellowstone.
He spent more than twelve years in the Yellowstone region, hunting and trapping, and so thoroughly exploring the tract, vast as it is, that he knew it from the sources of the river to its junction with the Mississippi, and from the foot of the mountains, and for miles and miles back from each bank, quite as well as a good police officer should know his own beat, and he became so thoroughly identified with the whole section that he is better known there by his name, by the name, with which he was christened.

A Solitary Character.
He was known to the Indians also as "The man who never lays down his gun," in allusion to their belief that he would never surrender, and as "Lone Wolf," because of his fondness for roaming about alone. His wanderings have covered immense stretches of country. Once, unaccompanied by a single human being, he traveled 300 miles through regions swarming with hostile Indians, and at another time he traversed, under similar circumstances, a distance of more than 600 miles. But when he returned safely. The only companions he had on both journeys were two horses that he had trained down so fine that it seemed as though they understood every word that he uttered. Kelly has a strange habit of which he sets great store. He says he put it together when he was a poorer man than he is now. It is made from pieces of old United States army bridle, which had probably been thrown away. It is very much like a scout, and is so remained for the top front strap is ornamented with a number of grizzlies' claws, giving it a decidedly ferocious aspect, while the bit is made of the jaw of the most vicious horse. The lines or reins are made of horse hair, twisted into a rope of three strands, a little more than half an inch in diameter. Kelly has had his bridle for many years, and it has been with him through numbers of perilous adventures. He is inclined to regard it as a sort of talisman, or "medicine," or mascot.

In no part of Kelly's life has there been a more complete absence of the glamour that make up the careers of the conventional scout and cowboy, according to some of the more popular newspapers. Although his life has been just as adventurous and as any of theirs, as full of danger and alarming vicissitudes, he is modest, unassuming and retiring as a man as he was when a boy. He never was known to "lose his head," but is always brave, courageous, reliable and resourceful, and he makes no fuss about it. Evidently, grasp of his hand indicates how truthful the remark was that Col. Cody ("Buffalo Bill," made of him. "He's a good man to tie to."

Scout for Gen. Miles.
In 1877, after the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn, General Miles, who went to take command in that region, heard of Kelly as one who was perfectly familiar with the country where the hostile Sioux were the most numerous. Kelly had taken a fancy to General Miles, and was on his way to the latter's camp to offer his services at the same time that the messenger had been sent for him. On his journey he killed a monster grizzly, which weighed about fourteen hundred pounds. Cutting up one of his paws he sent it to General Miles as a present. The grizzly struck the general mightily, and the two became firm friends. Kelly entered the government service as a scout, and so remained for a number of years. He located the camp of sitting bull and led the expedition commanded by General Miles that was the death blow to the warlike Sioux. He did excellent service also in the subsequent campaigns against the Nez Percés.

Kelly returned to his hunting and trapping in the Yellowstone region, until the Spanish war was on, when he enlisted in the army, was sent to the Philippines, returned from there as a captain of volunteers, and was mustered out of the service. For a time he had a temporary place in the War Department and was not long ago

appointed to the office he now holds, of provincial treasurer in the Philippines. He has one ambition that he has always cherished that fits in with his adventurous spirit and his love for vast sweeps of plain and forest. He wants to settle down somewhere in the Yellowstone region on a big grizzly and his love for vast sweeps of plain and forest. He wants to settle down somewhere in the Yellowstone region on a big grizzly and his love for vast sweeps of plain and forest.

HYDROPHOBIA CASES
METHOD EMPLOYED BY THE FOUNDER OF BACTERIOLOGY.
Claims Made by the Partisans of the Pasteur Treatment—Spurious Babies.

From the New York Tribune.
In the rather earnest controversies which have arisen in the last twenty years over hydrophobia there have been two prominent questions. One related to the genuineness of the malady, and the other to the efficacy of Pasteur's method of treating it. Concerning the first, the present state of opinion seems to be that there really is such a disease, though its frequency has probably been exaggerated. The number of spurious cases doubtless exceeds the true ones.

Upon the other point perhaps a wider difference of opinion still exists. The partisans of Pasteur have made extravagant claims, and his critics, on the other hand, have been equally extravagant in their denials. Dr. George Newman of King's College, London, in his book on "Hydrophobia," published by the Pasteur Institute in Paris. These would indicate that the percentage of deaths to persons treated in this manner fell from 94 in 1886 to 0.13 in 1895, but rose to 0.39 in 1897. While these figures are not without value, one is left with the feeling that the proportion of the patients that were bitten by genuinely rabid dogs. This may have been small, and it may have varied from year to year. On the other hand, it has been asserted that in several foreign countries the number of deaths from hydrophobia after the introduction of the Pasteur method was greater than before. If such were the fact, it might nevertheless be true that a much larger number of cases had developed in the absence of the Pasteur method, and that the difference of opinion is only a part of the general uncertainty that exists in the minds of the Frenchman's suggestions.

Groups of Disputants.
Whichever group of disputants is nearer right, the general reader will be interested in knowing something of the treatment in question. Up to a certain point it corresponds to Behring's way of dealing with diphtheria. The latter begins a series of inoculations of the patient with minute quantities of a solution containing diphtheria bacilli or their poison. By degrees the animal is thus made proof against the disease. In the case of hydrophobia, serum is taken from its veins and injected into human patients. The immunity produced in the horse is in this manner communicated to the human. Pasteur also resorted to a series of inoculations, but he operated directly upon the patient, not upon the intermediate animal. The blood of the former, perhaps, an antitoxin may have been produced, but there was no transfer of serum from one creature to another. Up to the present, no distinctive bacillus has been discovered in the series of rabies, though bacteriologists hope that they will be able to find it. Still, they have had no trouble in locating the virus. If a dog really has hydrophobia its spinal cord is tainted. By introducing suitable amounts of this tainted spinal cord into the system of a human, the animal's disease can be developed unmistakably.

Pasteur deemed it necessary to reduce the virulence of the poison before beginning his treatment of a human patient, and gradually to increase the strength. He used the spinal cords of rabbits that had died from rabies were carefully dried, those which were only one day or two old, and those which were two days old. The diminution continued for a fortnight. Hence his first injection was with an emulsion derived from a spinal cord which was only one day old, and the last was with one which was two days old. The strength of the emulsion were varied in accordance with the character of the bite.

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Inoculations.
It might be stopped in fifteen days, or it might be continued for three weeks. The last few inoculations were with fluid compounded with cords three or four days old—never anything stronger. The quantity administered each day seems to have been uniform. In classifying the possible risk from bites of dogs, it is not necessary to consider cases. If a person was bitten through clothing the danger was not regarded as so great as if the bare skin of the hand was exposed. While a person's opinion was of opinion was occasion for still graver apprehension.

Post-mortem examination is apt to show three stages of rabies. The nervous system is usually affected. The brain is congested, and what the anatomists call "the axis of the cylinder" of the nervous system, the spinal cord, is stained with a brownish color. The stomach may have patches like those produced by arsenical poisoning. Finally, the salivary glands show a peculiar structure, and are highly indurated. To the bacteriologist, though, perhaps the most conclusive indication is obtained by inoculating rabbits with bits of spinal cord from the suspected animal. If these develop the disease, the inference is obvious.

The last ten or fifteen years Pasteur institutes have been established in a number of places. Europe, America and Asia have them. In some of the latter, besides treating persons who have been bitten by dogs, while in others attention has been given to the investigation of a number of cases which have been traced to origin. These being practically independent of one another the success which attends the administration of Pasteur's ideas varies, of course.

A BOY WONDER.
Only Fifteen Years Old, but Weighs 640 Pounds.
"If you know a little boy in Washington who can hold a candle to the 'pride of North Carolina' I wish you would, show him to me," said E. B. Payne of Charlotte, N. C., a man at the Shoreham. "Our boy wonder lives in Currituck county and his name is Louis Lewark. He is just short of six feet three inches and weighs a trifle over forty-five pounds for every year of his age, which is now just fifteen, making a total of 640 pounds. Louis is a wonder and is strong in proportion to his weight. With the exception of his extremely bulky appearance he looks like any other boy. He can give them cards in the street when he comes to his strength. As he grew up he entered into the work of the fishermen, and seines that he used to haul in fish, and he has been hauling a surf boat up on land single handed, a feat that usually takes seven men. He is supposed to be an Indian, and as a cat, a good shot, all around hunter and excellent sailor. His appetite is in proportion to his size and can easily put away half a dozen ducks at a meal. He and his mother are of normal size and neither of them will weigh more than 130 pounds."

Innovations on the Farm.
From Leslie's Weekly.
The article was written by a man who has been in the field for some time, and who has seen many people before. It takes up the new ideas quickly and pushes them to the limit. In rural delivery the states of Kansas and Nebraska are as progressive as Ohio. Out on the plains, two hundred miles and more west of Kansas City and Omaha, are the rural wagons making their daily trips. The towns are mostly on the railroad run-

ning east and west. Most of the rural routes run north and south, and each covers approximately fifty miles in the round trip, serving 100 families. Out on the plains of Kansas, close to the Oklahoma line, where only a few years ago it was raw prairie and twenty-five years ago it was a cattle range, are white wagons drawn from one little town of Caldwell go seven wagons, serving 700 families. Out on the ranches, where the cowboys are watching the cattle, the history of the past twenty-four hours is thus known. Fast mail trains have brought the papers to the cowboys' seat and the carriers started about 8 a. m. on their trips.

HISTORY OF CARTOONS
VALUE OF CARICATURE AS RECORDS OF POPULAR OPINION.
Early Draftsmen Assisted Students in Obtaining Appreciation of Past Politics.
From the New York Evening Post.
The important role played by caricature in public life has been insisted upon by various writers. Nast, Tenny, Keppel, Gillray and even Benjamin Franklin are names that readily come to mind when examples of the corrective power of pictorial satire are sought. The cartoonist brings out the main point of an intricate argument or an ambiguous assertion, a hazy fact, a point at issue, with a force of succinct statement that makes of his picture a summary review which can be grasped in a moment.

But there is also a potentiality in the caricature which is frequently overlooked. It gives to certain facts, beliefs and opinions, and its comments on manners and customs, make it not only a force in its day, but also a useful record for later times. The caricature is material for history. The political squall or cartoon of the day helps to explain the general public attitude as well as various shades and undercurrents of public opinion, especially in times of extraordinary political change. The caricature is a valuable record, known, such as the details of local politics. It helps in various ways to round out the pictorial portrait of the day. The cartoonist is obviously a document pour servir to the student of social history. 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